AMERICAN TELEGRAPH

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purposes.

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mar 24-edf

VEW YORK JOURNAL OF MEDI-cine and the Collateral Sciences for March, 1851.— The March number of this well estab-ished journal is now before the public, containing original communications from the following talented writers of the Medical Profession: W. H. Van Buren, M. D. case of over-rian tumor, in which death resulted from entero-peritonits arising from a novel course, illustrated by a plate; semark on tetanus, by Eura P. Bennet, M. D., of Connecticut: rure of bladder, by J. Ruesland, M. D.; reports of hospits cases, by F. D. Lente, M. D., and others of much interes

cases, by F. D. Lents, 3. U., and others of much interest by Drs. Sweat, Church, and Star. The Foreign and American Medical Retrospect is full and complete: Hibliographical notices of all the late Eng-lish and American Medical works. &c. Published every other month, at \$3 per annum; each

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ers can supply themselves with every article in heir line, at about the cost of Importation or Anction orices. Many of our goods are manufactured expressi for our own sale, and cannot be surpassed for beauty of

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Slike and Satins for Bonnets Embroidered Capes, Collers, Cuffs, and Chemisetts Embroidered Högings and Insertings, Swiss and Mus Thread, Brussels Valenciene, Silk, and Liele Thre cos Embroidered Reverie and Plain Linen Cambric Hkfs.

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Garden Tools, and Seeds ever offered in this market, con-dring in part of the following, viz: PROUTY & MEARS' Patent Highest Premium Self-sharpening PhOUGHS, right and left handed side Hill Salueoil, of various sizes, of superior materials and work-minship, warranted to give satisfaction, or the money etterned. Four Highest Premiums awarded to these PLOUGHS at the New York State Fair for 1850. Also, leaches and Bar Share Ploughs. Spain's Improved Barrel Churn, constructed in such a manner that the dasher may be removed from the inside-of the Churn by simply unscrewing the bandle from the lasher.

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Also, sole agency for the United States of J. M. Caron & Co.'s Faner Gilt and Silk Buttons, and other fabries.

AMERICAN TELEGRAPH

Culan Meeting in Philadelphia. A meeting of citizens of Philadelphia was held at Jenes's Hotel, on Saturday last, to make arrangements for holding a mass meeting in Independence Square, on Monday evening, to express the sentiments of the citizens of Philadelphia upon the late barbarous execution of fifty American citizens in Havana, and the outrage committed by a Spanish war steamer upon the American steamer Falcon. We quote its brief record of proceedings to show that they were judiciously conducted, by well-known men

of character, ability and influence: On motion of Col. Small, Col. John Swift was

called to the chair.

Cols. Thomas Tustin and Wm. F. Small were appointed secretaries.

The chairman stated the object of the meeting, and, at his suggestion, the receivitions adopted by the New York meeting on Friday for the consideration of this last were read for the consideration of this

After which, Edwin Forrest, esq., moved that a committee be appointed on the preparation of resolutions, one on the appointment of officers of the meeting, and one on finance, which was Mr. John Miller read a paper, containing the

suggestions of John Cadwalader, esq , in rela-tion to the proper action of the people of the United States in matters touching our foreign relations and policy at this time, and moved that it be referred to the Committee on Resolutions, which was agreed to. Col. Tustin moved that the Committee on

Officers be authorized to make all the necessary arrangements for the meeting; which was On motion of Hon. Robert T. Conrad, it wa

ordered that when this meeting adjourns it will adjourn to meet again on Monday next, at 12 o'clock, noon. The Chairman then announced the following

appointments on the committees above named, it having been previously ordered that each should consist of five, except on the resolutious, which was increased to nine.

On Resolutions—John Cadwalader, John W. Forney, John Miller, Samuel D. Patterson, Wm. F. Small, Thomas E. Crowell, Wm. Koone,

Robert Tyler, and Wm. H. Maurice. On Officers—Thomas Tustin, Samuel Jack-son, Wm. V. McKean, E. A. Penniman, and Harry Connelly.
On Finance—Wm. Deal, John West, Robert

F. Christy, Alexander Harper, and S. H. Roth-On motion of Col. Tustin, it was ordered that

the call for the meeting be circulated for general signature. On motion of Mr. Crowell, it was ordered that the proceedings of this meeting be pub-lished in the morning papers on Monday next. The meeting then adjourned.

Cuban Sympathizers.

From New York to Louisiana the excitement is intense on the subject of the late outrage At the city of New York, meetings were held on Friday and Saturday nights, and they are sadly mistaken who would disparage the influence of these meetings. The call in the Philadelphia papers of yesterday, for a meeting last night, was made by many hundreds of good men and true. At Savannab, Nashville, Montgomery, and elsewhere, spontaneous meetings have been neld, and a spirit of determination appeared to move throughout the various multitudes.

We learn from Philadelphia that at 10 o'clock ast night "an immense meeting was being held in Independence Square, to express indignation at the barbarities committed by the Spanish authorities in shooting the American prisoners. Twelve or fifteen thousand persons were present. Col. John Swift was chosen President. with forty Vice Presidents and twelve Secretaries. Col. Swift spoke at some length, condemning the course of the Spanish government. and urging the interference of the United States. John Cadwalader introduced resolutions, justifying the course of the patriots, and recommendng the purchase of Cuba by the United States, and war in the event of Spanish refusal to sell. A repeal of laws prohibiting the armed intervention of American citizens for the relief of those oppressed by tyranny, was also recommended. The rules of civilized warfare were also urged in the treatment of prisoners, and atonement demanded of Spain for her recent atrocities. The President was requested to call an extra session of Congress to consider these matters. Cadwallader spoke earnestly in favor of the resolutions, and was followed by others in support of

THE EXCITEMENT LAST EVENING .- The extravegant rumors in our city yesterday evening respecting the Cuban excitement in New Orleans were based upon the following despatches:

NEW ORLEANS, August 21. The Cuban Liberators, mostly Western men, exasperated by the tone of the Spanish paper La Patria, this afternoon attacked the office. broke the windows and doors, threw the press cases of type, and furniture into the street, and lestroyed every thing belonging to the office. There was no interference by the police.

After demolishing the office, the rioters pro seded to the cigar store, corner of St. Charles and Gravier streets, broke the doors and winlows, a) id destroyed all the stock and furniture, which were very valuable.

They then proceeded to the office of the Spanish Consul, and destroyed desks, furniture, and property of all kinds. The sign was broken fown and carried in triumph to the meeting in Lafayette square.

August 22 .- Two thousand men this morning surrounded the city prison, where the Spanish Consul he d taken refuge, and threaten to de molish it, unless the Consul is delivered up to them. About fifty police are on the ground. The eight shops kept by the Spanish were nearly all destroyed during last night. Minute guns have been fired since sunrise in honor of the murdered liberators. The bodies of Victor Kerr and Col Crittenden attract many visiters, and produce much feeling.

BAD SCHOOLS .- In New York there are 4,408 Ricensed rum-shops, and 1,595 unlicen-ed-total, 6,003; of which 4,185 are open on Sun-

For the American Telegraph. TO LAURA.

You ask me to forget! Oh! do you deem so light The fondest hope my life has ever known? And must the past be as the storm clud night, Without one star to aid the swelling right, Or cheering ray upon the darkness thrown !

You ask me to forget! Can m m'ry ever prove So treach'rous to my early beyhood's dream, As now to wander from the heartfelt love That gave my soul a taste of loys above,

And smoothed the troubled current of life's stream

Can you forget! Is there no silent power In all the love I 've sighed and sung to thee. To rouse the foliage of thy mem'ry's bower, And whisper in thy meditative hour Sweet, gentle words of love, and me

Oh! I may coase to hope-but to thee ever Shall rise the incense of my memory; Her fondest ties 1 cannot, will not sever, But wind them closely round my heart forever, And yield them with my latest sigh to thee.
Washington: Aug. 24, 1854.

From the Philadelphia North American. The Fifty Victims.

The intense interest which attaches to every hing connected with the capture and execution t Havana of the fifty unfortunate Americans. whose blood has been as a libation to the infer nal gods, awakening the fiercest, if not the most vindictive feelings of a whole people, will be satisfied with nothing short of a history em racing the fullest circumstances and minutest details. Perhaps, however, such a history may never be written. Who can tell the story of their last twenty-four hours, from the moment of their falling into the hands of Bustillos, the "General Commander of the Navy," until, surrounded by a square of troops, they were publicly shot under the walls of the castle of Atares? No trial—no investigation—no record of my of the proceedings against them-or none, at least, save such as may have been made by their executioners-and no friend or countryman nigh, during the hours of their captivity or at the moment of their death—we shall ever be obliged to imagine the characteristics of a day which was assuredly one of humiliation, suffering and despair. Nor shall we ever, per-haps, know the true history even of their cap-ture, which, told in the language of Spanish exaggeration and vain glery, will not be so heroism of their captors. We may be sure that the latter will never tell any thing to the ad vantage of the men they have so foully dealt with; and we must sift such accounts as we can get-their own mendacious and braggadocio bulletins, for example-for all the true insight into this dark and bloody transaction which we may be hereafter able to obtain.

Meanwhile, however, enough has transpired o establish the general character of the circumstances connected with the immediate cap-ture of the fifty victims, which has been here-tofore in doubt. Two documents have made their appearance—one the report of the General Commander. Bustillos, giving his history of the exploit; the other an account, clearly an official one, of the same transaction in the Diario de la Marina. It seems impossible for any Cuban editor or Spanish soldier to write according to the principles of common sense, or to tell a plain tale in a plain way; the narra-tive being a mere thread on which each strives to string as much schoolboy rhetoric and trashy eulogy of Spanish bravery and loyalty, not to speak of silly abuse and depreciation of Ameri cans, as possible. The two documents in question come under the category, and are so truly Spanish, that they quite omit to tell the most essential features of the affair, while circum stantial enough about minor details. Never theless, in studying with care, as we have done, the two accounts, which perfectly correspond with each other, we obtain the evidence of two important facts which the narrators themselves cans surrendered without making any resistance, and, what would seem equally extraordi nary, without making any attempt to fly. From these facts we may adduce others, having direct and affecting bearing on the circumstances of

the subsequent execution.

From the account of Senor Bustillos, it appears that he first heard of the four boats at place called Morillo (a little west of Babia Honda) at 7 o'clock on the morning of the 15th, the story being that at 10 o'clock the previous night a party of Americans, finding them on the shore, had embarked in them "in order to go to New Orleans by taking," says the report, "the first vessel they could find." This estab lishes the fact that the poor fellows were, as was originally supposed, fugitives from a lost field of battle, doubtless the second and most sangainary struggle on the 14th, when we have so much reason for believing the puny force o Lopez was overwhelmed and utterly routed by the vastly superior forces of Gen. Enna. They had pushed to sea, hoping to be picked up by vessel of some civilized nation coming round Cape San Antonio-perbaps an American vessel-perhaps even the expected mail-ship Falcon, which, arriving from Chagres and passing almost or quite in sight of the rocks where they sought refuge, reached Havana three hours at ter their execution. A day earlier, and they might have been saved

At ten o'clock, the General Commander found the boats among the rocks at Cayo Lavisa, which is about twenty-five miles west of Balua Honda. Three of them were "on the rocks," whether aground or drawn ashore does not exactly appear, but most probably the latter. Bustillos, having captured the floating barge himself, manned his boats, and took the remaining three, one after the other-very grandly and gloriously, no doubt; but as he does not mention the firing of a single gun, or the raising of a single sword or cutlass, either side, we may infer that it was a quite bloodless and unheroic achievement, the poofugitives quietly submitting to be taken-why will, we think, presently appear. "Two only of the "pirates" are referred to by Bustillos a having made their escape; and from the whole tenor of the account it is obvious that none of the others made any attempt to escape at all. Fifty men would never seem to have rendered themselves prisoners more passively than these nen; and when we consider that they were Americans, and that their captors were Spaniards, according to some of the accounts not more than three hundred and fifty in numberonly seven to one-not forgetting that they were certain to be treated with savage rigor they never could have supposed they would all be butchered in cold blood;) we may well ask now it was they came to yield themselves so were thrown on the ground, and must be there amely—why they did not rather prefer to die somewhere, if no one has taken them away. tamely-why they did not rather prefer to die fighting, or die at all events retreating?

Can any person in the world—any American, at least-believe that these men would not have fought or fled; would not the greatest number Orleans, and the loss to the fought of the flee of the f

of them have perished rather than submit withof them have perished rather than submit without a struggle, had they possessed the means of
fighting or flying? The truth will be, perhaps,
lorever concented by the blood-bottered heroes,
their executioners; but the circumstances
clearly show that these poor fugitives were—as
the first rumor had it—unarmed, and that they
were also, as a second story reported, wounded.
Be it remembered that they were fugitives from
a battle—a desperate battle—in which they
were overcome by numbers and dispersed—not
perlimps until their ammunition was all experhaps until their ammunition was all experhaps until their amountion was all ex-pended; and tugitives, moreover, usually throw away the arms that impede their flight. We may—or, rather, we must—believe that many of them carried with them wounds, severe wounds. And wounded, accordingly, and without arms-without food and water, too, (who out arms—without food and water, no, who would think of such things at such a moment of contasion and distress?)—these fifty Americans, reaching the coast at ten o'clock at right, and finding four boats there, pushed right out to sea, as well as they could,—not expecting to reach the far-distant New Orleans, but to make their way to the keys and rocks which fringe the entire coast of the island from Bahia Honda westward to Cape San Antonio—there hoping to be picked up by the first passing vessel. The purpose was effected, but it doubtless required the labor of the whole night, and they capable of ne further exertion. Thus General Commander Bustillos, whose name will live in uture history as the jackal of the lion, or—not to disgrace the king of beasts—the tiger Con-cha, must claim the honor of having picked up tifty poor unarmed, wounded, exhausted, starying, utterly helpless men, who could not fight,

and could not fly; and therefore sat down tran-quilly to be taken, as soon as they saw a Span-ish force approaching. It was precisely fifty such men, wounded, worn, famished, dying, when Captain General Concha-may his mane when Captain General Coucha—may his name be infamous—put to death like dogs, for the honor and glory of Spain.

It has been what we may now call the mis-fortune of the Government of the United States to act towards all other governments, and especially the weak and minor ones, with a gentle courtesy and forbearance very seldom practised by other powerful states; and the result has been that it has had to bear—and always has been too willing to put up with—slights and grievances from such weak and minor government. ments as never, perhaps, would have been offered to other states. We have particularly erred in treating as a government the Captain Generalcy of Cuba—which is no government at all, but a colonial satrapate, which ought never, in any instance, to be allowed to exercise, as it does, the power of life or death over the citizens does, the power of life or death over the chizens of a foreign syate. Our courtesy is rewarded by the cold-blocy'ed massacre of fifty of our citizens. Does any one believe that General Concha, or any other island governor, would ever have dared to shoot fifty Englishmen, or fifty Frenchmen, under sin that circumstances?

A Hor Spring .- Out of the members of the Mexican Boundary Conumission, writing from Santa Rita, New Mexico, to the Providence Journal, thus describes a spring discovered or

the 2d May:
Having heard of a remarkable "hot spring" a few miles from our road, all that were mounted determined to visit, and on leaving camp struck off into the plain, in a straight direction for it. A ride of about five miles brought us to the spot, which was indicated by a bill about six hundred feet in circumference at its base, and about thirty or forty feet high, which was formed entirely by the deposites made by the waters of the spring. On the summit of this hill was a basin twenty feet in diameter, containing the hot water, the surface of which was

six or eight teet below the top of the basin. The temperature of the water was lound to be 125 degrees, and of course so but that the hand could not be borne in it. Dr. Webb colrected the gas which bubbled up from the botiom, and lound it to t carbonic acid gas. His conclusion, therefore, was that it was purely atmospheric air. The the taste, and would be water was pleasant to palatable it cooled. At one side of the hill a small spring burst out, and at a short distance where it collected in a pool the water was cool enough to bathe in, but even then it was literalty a hot bath.

EMIGRATION TO TRINIDAD .- We have had on hand for several days, and shall publish as soon as we can find room for it, a letter from . W. Pollard, esq., who visits this country on a mission from the government of Trinidad, in reference to the emigration of free persons of color to that island. The object of his mission has been made known to our Government, and we have no doubt will be favorably viewed by the State authorities, and by the intelligent portion of the free people of color themselves. the authorities of Trinidad that this class of persons shall select that island as their future home; and, to induce them thus to thoose, the most liberal offers are made. In the United States they cannot long remain, and whilst here their condition must continue to be debased and servile; for it is impossible they can ever be amalgamated with the whitee, or permitted to enjoy perfect equality. Their lot would be very different in Trinidad. There they will become entitled to all the rights and privileges of white subjects, and may participate in the various offices, professions, &c; and, if industry and economy be practised, they can accumulate fortunes as readily as those of a different complexion. We hope that they will rend the publication of Mr. Pollard, when made, as it offers to them such inducements to remove to that island as cannot fail to interest them deeply.—Balt. Clipper, Aug. 21.

DESPERATE AFFRAY AT NEWCASTLE, DEL .-On Saturday last, a desperate affray occurred at Newcastle, between Mrs. Rainy and Mrs. Molinson, her sister, on one side, and Mrs. Molingh, on the other. Mrs. McHagh proved erself too much for both the other ladies, and beat them and pulled their hair in a dreadful manner. The ear-rings were torn from Mrs. Robinson's cars, and otherwise injured. afterwards or during the affray with the ladies, Mr. John Robinson, the husband of Mrs. Rob-loson, knocked Mrs. McHugh down. Mr. Mar-tin McHugh, the busband of Mrs. McHugh, then rushed around with a club, and knocked down Mr. Robinson, inflicting a dreadful wound on his skull. The reason of the fight was a quarrel between

the ladies about some dirt in the alley. Dethe ear-rings torn from Mrs. Robinson's wars in the scuffle, but Mrs. McHugh asserts that they

A PATRIOT IN THE FIRED .- George Washington Dixon is a candidate for Congress in New